THE SAINTS ALL AT SALT LAKE CITY. THE TROOPS ENCAMPED OUTSIDE.

General Pence and Quiet.

THE CIVIL OFFICERS INSTALLED

Sr. Louis, Monday, July 26, 1838. By the arrival of the steamer D. A. January at Booneville, we have Leavenworth dates of the 23d inst. Mr. Livingston, an old trader on the plains, arrived there last night from Salt Lake City with dates of June 30. The army had marched from the capitol for Cedar Valley, 40 miles below. Brigham Young and the heads of the Mermon Courch had returned to the City, and the people were following them on masse. All was quiet in the Valley. Some of the returned fearesters are circulating a report of rich gold deposits in the vicinity of Saint Versin's Fort. These statements do act receive full credit in the absence of information from authentic sources.

Dispatches from St. Jesephs, dated the 22d itst., per the steamer D. A. January, state that advices from Salt Lake City to July 3, have been received. The Mormons had all returned to the city and their homes in the different parts of the Territory. Gen.
Johnston had passed through the city with his forces, and encomped thirty miles on the other side of it. No troops were in the city. The Government officers had been duly installed in their various offices, and were preparing for the proper discharge of their duties. Brigham Young was anxious to be tried on the charge of tresson, but insisted that the Jary should consist of Mermons only.

Coal Mine Excitement.

Bowneshille, C. W., Monday, July 26, 1858.
The pretended decovery of a coal mine some months since in this place, where geologists affirm coal cannot exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevail in

Commencement at Union College. SCHENECTADY, Monday, July 26, 1858, The city is fising with literal; for the exercises preceding the commercement of Union College, which takes place next Thursday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Out Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 24, 1858. The appropriations which are annually prepared under the direction of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, by the act of July 4, 1836, are now nearly ready to be issued, and may be obtained in the beginning of next week. I have seen the proof-sheets of this document, which is headed "XXXVth Congress, First Session, House of Re-" presentatives-Mis. Doc., No. 137;" and while the recapitulation of the appropriations made for each Department is not yet complete, the general aggregate is ascertained, and the figures for specific objects foot up the nice little sum of \$81,824,825,40. This aggregate is exclusive of the appropriations which are called "indefinite," and are mainly comprised of claims, extra allowances, new pensions and the like, and also exclusive of the permanent appropriations—such as interest on the public debt, which is provided for when the acts authorizing leans or notes are passed. It is difficult to form any exact estimate of these two classes of items; but they are assumed in Mr. Letcher's speech and in The Union, which claims to have received the facts from the Treasury Department, at \$3,565,-635 87. These are the lowest figures which have fallen under my observation, and I believe them to be far short of the truth, and for a few very plain

reasons, which shall be stated. The public debt prior to the increase made Dec. 23 and June 14, was in round numbers \$25,000,000. The interest upon which at 6 per cent would be \$1,500,000.000. The other \$40,000,000 may be rated at 5 per cent, though the Trensury Notes are a fraction below that interest. This would add \$2,000,000 may be rated. 000,000 more to the interest account, making \$3, 500,000 additional from that source only. There is an act extending the "act to continue half pay to certain widows and orphans," which, it is supposed, will deplete the Treasury nearly a million, though it may be less. These appropriations have always had a knack of increasing rather than diminishing. Then there is the whole body of private claims referred to the various Departments to be settled on principles of "justice and equity," and some of which have already been paid. There are several cases before me exceeding \$50,000 each. They sud other incidentals may be fairly stated at a \$1,000,000. So, then upon this rough view of the \$1,000,000. So, then, upon this rough view of the account for the fiscal year which we have already entered, the appropriations would stand as follows:

And Fatesded Pensions, Private Clause, Extras

To this might be properly added the balance of existing appropriations applicable to the present year, which the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, stated to be \$16,586,588 35. Of annual report, stated to be \$16.586,588 35. Of course, the Administration would be entitled to credit for such corresponding balance as may be carried into the next year. These are official facts, and the only ones which have been presented to the public in this connection; and it will be seen that the appropriations, taking the very lowest figure, are \$20.000,000 more than The Union and its confedence when the content of the content of

erates have represented them to be. But I shall defer more extended comment on this important subject until the document can be analyzed with stricter scrutiny. The results are only intended to be given generally. The details cover 76 pages of

an ordinary Congressional document.

The last quarter of the fiscal year, which expired on June 30, has not yet been officially reported from the Register's Office, and will be held back until the last moment, to get the returns from the Pacific. But we know precisely what the receipts and expenditures of the previous nine months were: and rating the fourth quarter at the average of the second and third, the aggregate may be fairly approximated. Here is a statement which gives the aterial facts:

RECEIPTS.

Second quarter, entiry December 21, 1857. Third quarter, ending March 31, 1808. Fourth quarter (estimated), ending June 30, 1858.	7 192 555 00 8,092,528 55 8,000,000 00
Add Treas by notes for third quarter	\$44,025,013 16 11,027,600 00
Total	\$50,113,611 15 9,000,000 00
Total Separater, ending September 36, 18-7. Second quarter, ending December 31, 18-7. Third quarter, ending March 31, 18-3. Fourth quarter, ending March 31, 18-3.	\$25,714 528 87 17,535 463 07 18,104,915 71
Total	\$76,854,897 18

It will be seen by the foregoing exhibit that the last quarter's expenditures, which were the heaviest for the Utah war, have been stated at the sum of the preceding quarter. This aggregate for last year is exclusive of the \$11,000,000 of deficiencies which had to be provided in the appropriations for the present year. Altogether, these figures are quite refreshing to contemplate, considering what effect they will produce on the public mind, when carefully studied, as they deserve to be. The fol-

ing is the weekly statement of the	I reasury:
Ame and subject to draft	4.660,000 53
Reduction from last week	759 945 64
Net be ance in T. eneury	
Parelpts	1,(53,836.46
Draft's peld	2,016,351 47
Disfite institud	1,040,741 80
The state of the s	INDEX.
-	

THE POSTAL REVENUE. The fallewing is a statement exhibiting the receipts and expenditures of the Post-Office Department during

the quester excing March 31, 1858:	
Receipte.	12 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Letter protege	\$2,56,581,18
Crewipaper and paraphlet posts c	16, 329 15
Registered letter praised	7,241, 85
Postage sta mys and stamped emvelopes and	1 434 216 38
Sup ne vandaments from bix reat	29 (25 31
*	41 935 494 34

Compensation allowed Postman're. 9617 264 72 Incidental expenses of Post Offices 22 376 66 Pair for ship, steamboat and way better 3, 30 17 Tetal 9606 681 15 Total. accepts 1 15 Net reverue, \$1 004,873 70. Amount of postage prepaid in stamps, \$1,357,256 55.

THE COLLINS LINE.

Genespondence of the Ballimore Son. Washington, July 15.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided against the request of the Collins line to make Portland their western forming. The sect of Congress provided for confecting to carry the mails between New York and Liverpool in accordance with the proposals of E. K. Colline & Co. As these proposals were to carry the mails by steamships from New York to Liverpool, the application for charge of termini could not therefore he legally ancialred.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BY THE EUROPA AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE JIDDAH MASSACRE TO BE AVENGED. ENGLISH REVERSES IN INDIA.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH DISASTER. Cotton Dull-Consols 95 1-4 to 95 3-9

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch,

from Liverpool on Saturday, the 17th isst., has possed Cape Race, to route for Halifax and Beston, and will be due at the former port on Monday evening or Tassday merning.

The Europa was intercepted by the news-yacht of the Associated Press, which has arrived at St. John's with a summers of her naws.

The Vanderbilt steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, arrived last evening from Bremen, Havre and Southampton on the 14th, with 200 passengers. She brings the same dates as the Indian, an abstract of whose news came from Quebec by telegraph.

The Northern Light made the passage in twelve days and four hours, having had strong westerly gales

ceys and four hours, having had extrang westerly gales to Cape Race. The following is her report:
July 25, lat. 470 577, ion. 477 537, passed an iceberg 440 feet high.
July 23, 2 a. m., passed in sight of Cape Race, but awnothing of the news yacht.
Same date, Cape Race bearing N. E. 20 miles distant, saw icebergs.
July 25, 5 p. m., lat. 410 217, lon. 660 357, met a steamship showing English colors, supposed to be the India. Empire.

Indiez Empire.

The steemship Vanderbilt arrived at Southsmpton July 13, having made the passage from the Battery to the Needles in 9 days 14; hours, notwithstanding she

and two days of stong easterly gales. The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec on the 31 inst., arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst.

The Royal Mail steamship Persia, from New-York on the 7th isst., arrived at Liverpool on the 17th inst. The Atlantic Telegreph fleet would leave Queenstown, as before stated, on the 17th inst., and should by this time have reached the ocean rendez yous.

The India bill had passed to a second reading in the House of Lords.

The prorogation of Parliament was expected to take place on the 31st of July.

The massacre of Christians at Jiddah attracted much attention in England and throughout Europe. Tarkey had premised to avenge the massacre, and it was reported that English and French forces would occupy the place.

Bombay advices of June 19 had been received. The Ca'pes rebels had defeated the Scindia troops at Gwalior, and a large number of the latter had gone over to the enemy. [This confirms the report via Calcutta, received by the Indian.]

A strong British force was preparing to recepture Gwalier.

The Europeans in India were suffering much from the extreme heat of the weather.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. The following telegram appeared in The Times : Queenstows, Monday, July 12.

The Agamempon arrived here this morning at 124 clock, having left the rendezvone in the center of the

Atlantic on the 6th inst.

On the voyage out, with the other vessels of the squadron, a succession of tremendous south-westerly gales was encountered, which scattered all the ships

for some days.

During this time, the very heavy and unequal load on board the Agamemnon made her condition one of

At one time, indeed, the storm was so violent that the chances were strongly in favor of her going to the botten with all on board.

The worst storm was during the 20th and 21st of June, when the Agamemon relied so havily and the storm was all the storm was during the storm was during the storm was a storm when the Agamemon relied so havily and the storm was a storm to lead to serious fears. cangercuely as in her then trim to lead to serious fears that the masts would go overboard, or that she would

capeize completely and founder.
In these heavy furches the coals which were stowed in the main and lower decks broke away, and seriously

The electic instruments were all injured. The main coal in the bottom of the hold shifted. The deck boats got adult. The iron screw-guard was wrenched in two, and the waste steampipe between the bollers

iwo, and the waste steam-pips between the boders broken, all by the beavy reling:

Twice, after every effort had been made to ease the ship, which was much hampered by the upper-deck cell of 236 tuns forward, it was found necessary to run before the wind, so that it was only on the 25th of June that the rendezvous was made, and the other vessels of the squadron sighted.

The first splice was made on the 26th, and was broken an hour afterward on beard the Niagara, after three miles had been paid out from each vessel. The second splice was also made on the 26th, and broke at 4 a, m, on the morning of Thursday, the 27th, apparently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had rently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles h

rently at the bottom of the sea, after some miles had been made from each ship.

The third and last splice parted at 10 p. m. on the night of the 19th, about six inthoms below the stem of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles had been paid out of

night of the 19th, about six lathoms below the stern of the Agamemnon, after 146 miles had been paid out of that vessel.

The cause of the last fracture is not known, as the strain of the wire was only 2,200 lbs.

After this the Agamemnon returned to the rendezvous, and croised for five days, during which she met with sufficient bad weather to prove that the removal of tre upper deck ceil had almost restored her to her trim, and certainly rendered her buoyant on a sea.

Unfortunately, the Niagara did not return to the rendezvous, so that the only fine weather which the exception had wes totally lost, and the Agamemnon had to proceed to Queenstown.

There are still 2,000 miles of wire on board the two ships. It is intended to fill up with coal and fresh provisions and start for a final attempt on Saturday next. The following is from The Cock Examinar:

"At a late hour yesterday evening her Majesty's steamer Valorous, the tender of the Agamemnon in the mying of the Atlantic telegraph cable, arrived in Queenstown, and at a late hour of the forenom of this day the Agamemnon herself extered the harbor and stamed up to between Heulbowine and the Columbine Quay at Queenstown, where she cast auchor should be a few that the light of the Nagara, the expedition sailed from Plymouth on the Bith of Jone, and for the first few days they met with fair and favorable weather. About the 19th, however, it began to blow a stiff breeze, which increased to a terrific storm, and this lasted until the 19th, the gale being at its hight on the 20th and 21st. The ship rolled very much, and some fears were entertained that the coil of cable on the upper deck, which was 183 tims weight, would get love from its fastenings and go over the side, in which accept deck, which was 283 tims weight, would get love from its fastenings and go over the side, in which was lastened with it maste, rigging, and everything that came in its way, and the ship would probably have gore down. Fortunately, the cable was well secured, and did not shift in the lea was well seemed, and did not shift in the least; about a dezen flakes of its coil on the lower deck were, indeed, displaced and got entangled, but no danger arcse from this circumstance. The ship, during a portion of the gale, rolled at an angle of 47 degrees, pertien of the gale, rolled at an angle of 47 degrees, and all the cosls that were stowed on the main deak broke strift and went bang down into the enginerous, causing some confusion and iteravenience there. The ship also strained considerably, and some of the deak-platks parted, but no lives were lost, as had been reported. A few slight accidents only occurred, one man having received some injury while engaged in arranging the portion of the cable that had got shifted, and a story is also told on board of another man having lost some of his fingers in rather a curious manner. In consequence of the rolling of the ship in the hight of the gale harrily any one could keep his feet, and a man of one of the lower decks was holding on by a supporting beam of the deck above him. In the straining of the vessel an opening

were laid on it, into which his fingers got, and immediately after the interactice closed again as fight as bafore, and took saveral of his fingers off. All the men and officers behaved admirably during the storm.

"The vessels having met in mid ocean, after the constitute of the violent weather, the splice was made on the 26th of June, at 2.30 Green with time, and 12:26 shiple time, but when they had paid out about three miles the cells broke on hoard tas Niggra, in our scores of its having art foul of the arrange. three miles the cable broke on board the Nigara, in correquence of its having get form of the arrapers. They steamed back spain and under accordance of the earns evening, about 7:30 Green with time, and 5:50 ships time. The Agamember then ran about 200 miles, and had paid out about 37 unles of the cable, when the continuity or electric current cases—it is supposed in consequences of the cable, having braken under water. The vasses accordingly returned and made the third and last apide or the evening of the 13th. The Agamentor steamed east and had run about 118 miles and paid out 146 miles 800 fatherms of the cable, when the ord or deck was exhausted. The speed of the vessel was then slackened, in order to slow of of the vessel was then elackened, in order to allow of the cable being shifted with safety to the lower deck, where the other coil was, but while this was going on the cable susped, without any percentible reason, alout six fathous outside the stern of the ship. At the time the dynamoral or indicated a strain of only 2 200 lbs., while the cable is contracted to be able to bear a strein of 6,944 lbs., and or several occasions previously it had borne a strain of 4,400 lbs. without previously it had horre a strain of 4,400 lbs, without any accident occurring. The exemination of the broken end that was made on board did not show that any flaw or weakness easied where the broken set did not be not also stated and the only probable cause that can as yet be saggred for the eccident is a sudden jerk which might have suspeed the cable before the dynamometer had time to indicate the additional strain. The arrangement between the ships being that if an accident should occur, unless each vessel had run over 100 miles, they should return immediately to the rendezwous to spice again, and the Agamemnon having run only 118 miles, the captain indiged that the Niegara could not have run much ever the 100 miles either, and not transfer returned to the rendezvous in the hope of meeting her there. A thick fig came on, which prevented them from seeing anything, and the Agamemnon and her tender having waited, according to appointment, for eight days, they steemed for Queenstown. As there is cill quite sufficient cable on board the two vessels, they will proceed to sea for the purpose of recommencing operations. ceed to sea for the purpose of recommencing operations as secon as the Agametranon has coaled, which will be

THE MASSACRE AT JUDDAH.

The following telegram, from Acting Agent and Conpi-General Green, received at the Foreign Office vis Malta, costains a fuller account than was published

yesterday:
"Her Majesty's ship Cyclops arrived at Suez from

"Her Majesty's ship Cyclops arrived at Suez from Jiddab on the 3d inst.

"On the evening of the lith of June the Mohasamedan inhabitants of Jiddah rose and massacred the Christians. Among the victims were Mr. Page, the English Vice-Consul; M. Eveillard, the French Consul, and his wife, and about 20 others. The English and French Consulates were plundered. The Cyclops was archored about two miles from the town, and during the night some Greeks awam off to the vecsel. The next morning two boats sent to the town were at-tacked and obliged to fight [fire I] on those who ca-deavered to intercept their retrest. On the 19th the Governor-General of the Hedjaz, who was at Mesea, arrived with 800 mer.
"The Cyclops left Jiddah on the 24th, and brings up the Christians who escaped, including the daughter of the French Consul and the French interpreter,

THE TURKS AND CHRISTIANS IN BOSNIA.

Correspondence of The London Times.

VIENSA, July 10, 1839.

There have been fresh collisions between the Tucks and Christians in Rossia, and persons whose opinions deserve great attention have informed me that things

and Christians it Bosnia, and persons whose opinions deserve great attention have informed me that things cannot possibly long remain as they now are:

"The batted between the two races is so intense that it displays itself on every occasion, and the Rayabs are evidently waiting with the extreme impetience for the moment of their complete emancipation. You must often have heard the expression, 'The Massailmans will econ be obliged to quit Europe,' but you nay be certain that they will not cross the strate nutil after a desperate resistance."

During the night of the 29th of June there was a conflict between the Christians and Turks in the neighborhood of the village of Kozatac, and on the 30th of that month a sanginary fight at Patrianac. There was loss of life on both sides, but the number of killed is not yet known. According to recent advices from Constantinople, Mr. Allson, who for many years has been First Secretary to the British Embassy in that city, is to succeed Mr. Murray at Teheran. Mr. Allson is a very remarkable linguist, and almost the only English diplomatic in the Fast wine oan transact the business of the State without the aid of a dragomar. One of the concessions made to the insurgents in Candia is that they shall be privileged to carry aims. The Porte is only becoming more feeble and helplets, and it is high time that the British Government and the British public should begin to noenstem teamsityes to the idea that it will soon become immert and the British public should begin to accustom themselves to the idea that it will soon become im-possible much longer to keep together such a decayed

THE AWFUL FIREWORK EXPLOSION.

Yesterday afternoon several explosions took place at two firework factories, the result of which is tust serious injuries were inflicted upon a great many

The scere of the terrible casualty is the Westmin-The scere of the terrible casualty is the Westmiaster road, rear the corner of the Waterloo road, and facing the newly erected district church of St. Paul's, Southwark. At the corner of Charles street and Elizabeth place stool the well-known factory belonging to Madame Coten, the pyrotechnic artist to the Royal Gardene, Vaurhall, and at the opposite corner of the street was the building belonging to Mr. Gibson, labe Cennen, also a well known firework maker. The present being the most busy part of the London and suburhan seasons, both factories were more than usually occupied in preparing those dengerous projective. Madame Coten having received the contract for Vauxhall Gardens, had been since Monday week preparing an extra supply for that establishment and last evening, about half past 6 o'clock, Madame Coten was in the building, but in what part does not appear quite clear; there were also a young woman and a little girl up stairs, and a boy about 13 years of age, named David Bray, in the tiarroun in the front kitchen; the brother of this boy was in what is termed "the colored fire department" in the back kitchen. All of a sudden the latter cried was in what is termed "the colored fire department in the back kitchen. All of a sudden the latter cried out, "Ob, the red fire is slight!" and immediately rusted out of the building. The brother followed, but before he could get to the top of the stairs he became enclucied in flames, and we regret to say that although he managed to get out of the building, be was fearfully if not fatsily injured. He was at once removed to the surgery of Dr. Donahoo, No. 3 Westminster road, nearly facing, where that gentleman did all that was possible that humanity or surgical skill could device, but while he was attending to this sufferent the flames, suched the different rooms, which

could devise, but while he was attending to this safferer, the flames reached the different rooms, which
became ignited, when a terrible event occurred.
It ought, however, to be here stated that the
Waterloc-read and Southwark-bridge-road engines,
tegether with that of the West of England office, had
just arrived, and Lund, the turneneck of the Lambeth
Waterworks, had drawn a main for the supply of the
ergines; but there being another nearer the premises
of Mademe Coton, he was in the act of drawing the
plug, when the whole building, except a pirtion of
the external wails, was blown into the air, as well as
across the full extent of the wide road, and at the rame
time rockets. Catharine wheels, and the more powerful description of fireworks exploded, scattering everyscress the fail extent the wide road, and as the same time rockets, Catharine wheels, and the more powerful description of fireworks exploded, scattering everything used in the business in every direction, knocking down firemen suc, it is said, 100 men, women and othicien. The flames laid hold of Thomas Duon, the tornock, burst his hat off his head, and so severely injured him that it is feared he is mortally burst. At the same inetant, the rockets, as they exploded, half spent of the Gibrot, and the stock of firework in that place also became ignited, and before Mrs. Gibrot had time to escape she was also fearfull burst. For some minutes the firemen and polic hardly knew what to do, for explosions continued to fellow each other until everything in each building of explosive character was totally destroyed.

Just before the first explosion took place, five or six persons were at the first floor window of Madam Coton's premises, and while they were making an attempt to enter, the combustibles exploued, and they were all blown to the ground. It is hardly necessary to say that they were all bally injured.

In less than half an hour after the outbreak, not fewer than 60 sufferers had been removed to Dr. Decabor's surgery. Among the most serious cases,

fewer than 60 sufferers had been removed to Dr. Deraheo's surgery. Among the most serious cases, and one that demands especial mention, was that of Mr. F. Benham, a livery stable keeper, of No. 9 Observed. his yard, who ren to the front of the house and res-cued a little girl, but had no sconer done so than a recket struck him on the head, blow the child out of recket struck him on the head, blew the child out of the strus, and they were both sectionly injured. At the same time, Mr. Battard of No. 5 Gibson street, Lambeth, was passing along the road in a light carr-with four other persons, and so great was the force of the explosion, and so fierce the shower of rockets and pieces of the root, that they were all blown down in the carr, and Mr. Barnard much injured about the legs. Mr. Patterron, a ligensed vicinaler, was sur-rounded with burning rockets, and his legs were in consciource much burnst.

ides of the instelled done to property, and they set number of persons who were triured by this dissections event. It is now reported that NO persons were more than the burn, and, we will be seen below, some, it is feared, will lose their lives, while it is extrain that one poor creature has personed.

THE DANISH AND OERMAN DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence of The London Times. Correspondent, July 11, 1888.

Tou will know received my telegram, communicating intelligence of a ministerial criefs, the Cabinat being divided as to recognizing the competency of the German Diet in the dispute between Bendrauk and Germany. Col. Archae, the Minister of Frances, was vide ally oppresed to any sum recognition. As, however, he was not supported by his colleagues, and the King, who presided at the Council of Ministers, contained paid. It his can never be, he immediately lendered his resignation, which was accepted. The criefs is row terminated, and the Cabinat reconstructed. M. Hall, the Promident of the Council, takes the foreign affairs and inform, and M. Kriager, the Minister of the Leteror for the Kingdom, undertakes in addition the difficult poet of Minister of Frances.

The official reply to the German Dist was sent off detectary by a special counier to Frankfort. It states that the Danish Government, recurring to the propo-cals it made in March last, again effects to settle the dispute about the Constitution of the Duchies by leavirg it to the arbitration of commissioners appoints the King of Dermark and the German Diet, but the King of Dermark and the German Diet, but that at the same time the Danuh Government will offer no expecition to the proposal made to limit the Constitution for the whole meanachy of the 2d October, 185, to the kingdom proper and the Duchy of Scaleswag, and the consequent limitation of the functions of the Reicharath to those provinces. Take is tantamount to accepting the proposition put forth and warmly supported by the Fadrelandet, of dissolving the whole meanachy system, and leaving Holstein and Langeman to the proposition parts of the German Constitution of the German Constitution of the German Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of the German Constitution of the Constituti meastchy system, at d leaving froster and ladder-burg to remain as integral parts of the German Con-fideration, with separate administrations of their own. That Col. Ardrae, as the author and originator of the whole-meast-cy system, would never clasent to this arrangement will be easily understood, and this was a further fiducement to him to tender his resignation, when he found that he was outvited, and left in a mi-

northy by his colleagues.
HELIGOLAND, July 10, 1858. Heritograms, July 19, 1838.

After many years of fruitless debale it has been at leigth decided to surround this island with a seawall capable of resisting the violence of the storms to which we are periodically exposed, and which have of late made such fearful incursions on our rock and Sandy Island, that there is reason to believe that without such presention they would undergo the same fate as so many others of the East Friesland Islands, and become completely submarged. According to the present amangements the works will be executed at the exposure of the island, but it is hoped that her present arrangements the works win to extend the the expense of the island, but it is hoped that her Majesty's Government will be induced to contribute toward an undertaking on which the future existence of Heigeland mainly depends.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the &h have been received. The Especia, in an article on the slave trade in Cuba, expresses regret that no exptain of a Spanish vessel resisted, "pistol in hand," the search of the English cruisers, and it makes some sharp comments on "British philanthropy," as regards the slave trade. It concludes by expressing a fear that the present Cabinet, like those that have preceded it, will not only defend the honor of Spain in this matter. The Espains asset.

pana says:
'In an extraordinary Cabinet Council, held in "In an estraordinary Cabbest Council, held in presence of the Queen, the note by which the Spanish Ministry will cemand explanations from the Laglish Cabinet relative to the offersive larguage employed by Lord Malmesbury toward Spain was read. That this note shall possess all the dignity and energy which become a nation of such glorious antecedents as ours, is required by the gratuitous and unjust nature of the accusation and by the dignity of the Spanish name."

According to the Espana, the decree for the dissolu-

According to the Espana, the decree for the dissolu According to the Espana, the decree for the dissolution of the Cortee is to appear on the 19th August.
The new elections are to take place on the let November, and the Parliament is to meet on the 19th November. Marshal O'Donnell had resolved on makingvarious important reforms in the War Department.
The Queen had accepted Count de Punoaroctro's
resignation of his poet at Court, and Count de Balazeta
was epiken of as his successor. A decree nominating
new Senators was expected to be published before the
Queen's departure for the Asturias.

CHINA.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7. The steamer Bentinck arrived at Suez yesterday merning, with Calcutts dates to the 14th ult. British columns marching into 6 walter. I have no information from Madras, dates from which place are to the 10th.

The intelligence from Lord Elgin is to the 20th Acres when the allied forces were in the Gulf of

The intelligence from Lord Elgin is to the 20th April, when the sliked forces were in the Gulf of Peipek. The French had got two gue-boats over the bar, but our two dispatch neats had stuck. The English and French admirals were both at Peihek, and it was expected that in a few days the first blow in the north might be struck by the capture of the forts at the month of the river. The Chinese Government had named Co-unissioners to negotiate, but the letter arrouncing the fact had retired, adwing [7 owing] to an assumption of authority on the part of the Chinese. This relegram arrived at Malta from Alexandria by the centract steam-packet Vectis, at 34 p. m. on July 10.

M. Stopsond, Rear Admiral.

ITALY.

TRIAL AND CONDEMNATION OF THE MARQUIS DI CAMPANA. Correspondence of the London Dally News.

Correspondence of the London Dally News.

Rome, July 6, 1858.

The great Campana trial came to a conclusion yesterday afternoon; the criminal tribunal found the Marquis guilty of the peculation and abuse of power attributed to him in his administration of the Monte di Pietà, and concerned him in consequence to the galleys—that is to say, imprisonment with hard work for twerty years. It is not generally believed that this sentence will be carried cut in allits rigor; nor is it expected that the marquis will be removed as yet from his present place of confinement in the prison of San Michele.

As a kind of codicil to this sentence, the crimical tribunal has ordered the prisoner's advocate. Signor Marchetti, to be suspended from the exercise of his profession for three months, as a punishment for the piquatrey of his rejoinders and the warmth of his expressions in defense of his chent.

What will become of the museum is as yet a mystery, but in case the government preferring to take possession of it, instead of endeavoring to sell it to some foreign court or capitalist, it is stated that the palace of St. John Lateran, where there is a collection in course of formation, will be destined to receive the unfortunate marquis's treasures of art and anti-Rome, July 6, 1858.

the unfortunate marquie's treasures of art and ant

At present the impression on people's minds in Rome At present the impression on people's minds in Kome seems to be that he has been more hardly dealt with than the previous conduct and partial consistance of the government would justify, but there can be no doubt that the mal-administration of the establishment was on such an enormous scale as to justify severity if compatible with legality. But there is the point at issue. The advocate Matchetti's reasonings (and public opinion goes with them) demonstrates that the public opinion goes with them; demonstrates to a merquis was only amenable to a civil and not a ral tribural, sau that he could hardly be considered a robber, if he gave security and paid interest for the money te appropriated.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Brokers Cir-cular of the Liverpool market quotes the uses of Cotton for the weak at 37 Cus bales, of which 1,880 bales were to speculators and 3,800 bales to exputery. All quadries had declined slightly during 3.500 bales to experters. All quantities had declined shorts are the work, the reduction being 1:160 (d. on the quotation a styred per America. At the close bales of more their stocks freely, but stowed no disposition to press sales at the decline. The sales of Friday were 5,000 bales, of which 1,600 were to appearations and quotators, the market closing quiet at the following antitivitied quotators:

Onleans. Val.

for export, the market closing quiet at the following anti-rised quotavota:

Orienza-Fair. 74d. Middling. 7d.

Mobile-Fair. 7dd. Middling. 63-15d.

Uplands-Fair. 7dd. Middling. 63-15d.

Uplands-Fair. 7dd. Middling. 63-15d.

Uplands-Fair. 7dd. Middling. 63-15d.

The stock in port was estimated at 638 too bales, of which 570-909 were American. At the auxilion sale of Socialand, but a small quantity sold at a decline of 1d.

Statz of Tranks.—In the Manches'er market there had been an increased demand for Goods, and prices of all descriptions were slightly higher.

Livemproof. Brandstoffers Manket.—Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, at a cill kinds were slightly lower. The wealth find been favorable for the cross. Messra Richardson. Spance & Co. goods Flour dall at a decline of ob., western 2019-21, Wheet call and 1d lower: Red Western, 5-66-6. White Southern, 6-20-6. White Southern, 6-20-6. White Southern and Canadias, 6-30-66. White Southern are sent as that Ylour has declined 6d. 5d. on

Y. How, 24.6. Scatterin, 6, 227/2. Coin very dust: White, 22.7. The Browner's Grenter says that Flour has deckined 6d, 251/2 on the week, Weset 24, and Coin 6d.

LIVERFOOL PROVINCE MARKET—The Liverpool LIVERFOOL PROVINCE AND MARKET—The Liverpool Browner of the Market Province market had a rose all deckings tendency. Messa, Bigland, Athya A Co., Riemardson, Spence & Go., James McBigland, Athya A Co., Riemardson, Spence & Go., James McBigland, Athya A Co., Riemardson, Spence & Go., James McBigland, and holders Henry, and holders and the second section of the second se LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET.-The Brokers' and

this ration. Produce Markett. The Brokers at other Circulars quote Asher quiet at 13,935, for both Potent Peatle. Source quiet but strady. Come duit. Rose firm a East lockan ulgary higher. Tes a particular Comerc. to East lockan ulgary higher. Tes a particular Comerc. to East lockan ulgary higher. Tes a particular Comerc. to East lockan ulgary higher test particular test. Cod. On the first, but prices managered. I have done artiss at 21 and was helding on by a supporting beam of the deck above him. In the straining of the vessel an opening took place between the beam and the plants which.

The necessary published yesterday convey but a faint spin a Turpadies during a gain Turpadies during a gain.

London Mannetta.—Bating's Circular ducted Bredderffs firm; While Weiner 4878 UP; Red 1810-186. Paper 1. 1256. Supar, Seedy, except for infering qualities, which were 63 ctil forces. Con van firm. Listern Out active and digitally higher, release 35% on the spot and the force and delivery. Seet quiet. Texture 46/65. The statum of the interest of the interest of the first of the fir

LATEST LIVERPOON MARKET - LIVERPOOL, Satur-AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

BAURT COTTON MARKET - New Orleans free ords.

DESIGNS OF THE ADMINISTRATION ON MEXICOL

LETTER FROM GEN. WILLIAM WALKEE. LETTER FROM GEN. WHITEAM WALKARE.

From File Mobile Require Web mat.

We or pied a few days since a paragraph from The
Haderington Union liadly contradicing a statement
which Gen. Walker has on severed occasions made in
his speecher to the public in regard to certain commumentors and evertures made to aim by a member of
the Cabinet. We intimated at the time that it would
belove Gen. Walker, in view of this contradiction, to
produce the evidences upon which no based his statements.

This has called forth a letter from the General to us the case caused forth a letter from the consensation of the subject, which in justice to him, we lay before the public. In this letter Gen. Walker alleges facts and cucuretances which, in his opinion, warranted him in naking the statement which he did, and which The Union has centralisted. We leave the matter to be further pursued between the parties concerned, as they may deem necessary for the vindia ation of the further of the statements which is the teaming. truth, as d to set themselves right in the premises.

Monne, July 19, 1858.

"Editor Mobile Register.
"Star On remaining to this city, a day or two ago,
I read in your journal an entract from The Washing
ton Union delying certain statements which it was reton Union derying certain statements which it was opported I had lately made in a speech delivered at
New-Orients. The writer in The Union has been
misinformed as to the fact of the speech said to have
been made by me at New Orienns; but as long ago as
the month of January hast I publicly made here, and
since then elsewhere, statements which are analogous
in nature though not entirely identical, with those attributed to me by the Washington newspaper. As
an account the propriety of nublishing the evidence n suggest the propriety of publishing the evidence which these statements were made, I hope you will a ceem me intrusive if I formed you with the facts

"In the mouth of October last I was in New-Oc-less preparing to return to Mearagus. About the middle of the month, Gen. Henning-en arrived from Weshington, and seen after we met be informed me that he had important news to communicate. He Washington, and seen after we doe to informed me that he had important news to communicate. He then proceeded to state that while in Washington he had held several conversations with the Secretary of War; that is the course of one of the interviews the Secretary had informed him of the determination on the part of the President to arrest the expedition to Newscare, adding a the same time, that the acoustic states are the same time, that the acoustic states are the same time.

Nicaregue, adding, at the same time, that the acquisition of Cuba during his administration was an object dear to the heart of air. Buchanan.

"The Secretary further processed to say, according to Gen. Henningson's report, that if we would turn our attention to Mexico and enter into the service of Comot fert, we should have the support of the United States Government; that while in the Mexican service was used to be used. States Government, that while in the Mexican service we might by some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, bring about a war between Mexico and Spain, and Cube might then be seized by the former Power. The Secretary, according to the report I received, informed Gen. Henningsen that means would not be leaking for such an enterprise, and when presend by the General to state how the means could be had, he replied, 'I have gone the length of my tester; before I can say mere it will be necessary for the test parameters above me.

be had, he replied, 'I have gone the length of my 'tether; before I can say more it will be necessary for 'me to see person above me.

"In the next interview the Secretary informed the General that he was not authorized to go forther, but that he might rely implicitly on the means being provided if the enterprise was undertaken. When Gen. Herritgeen made this communication to me I was shocked at its nature, and remarked that the Government could handly be in earnest. He said that he had been authorized to piace before me the character of the conversations held with the Secretary of War, and to communicate them also to a friend of the Nicaraguan cause resising in Scw-Colenza.

"The foregoing are facts which I have substantially detailed in speeches made here and elsewhere. I have been careful always to state the scurce of my information, and I need hardly say that I am finally convinced of the truth and accuracy of the report made to me by Gen. Henningsen. I have ever found the General to be a man not only of strict truth and honor, but also cauchly in his use of inaggage, and particularly accurate in the reports he makes about public matters. In controversies of such moment as these I have naticated. I would tely on his statement as implicitly as if I had heard myself what passed between the Secretary and himself.

"In the recent trial in New-Orleans, I endeavored. and himself.

" In the recent trial in New-Orleans, I endeavored to place these facts in the shape of legal evidence Gen. Henningsen was summered by me as a witness Gen. Hermingen was summered by me as a witness for this purpose. But when the question was put with the view of shorting these texts, the District-Attoriey immediately objected, and the presiding Justice ruled out the question, waiting to hear the object I had in trying to elicit the testimony.

"Permit me to add that I have been driven to speak of these matters by the course the Government has pursued toward me. Not satisfied with taking from me the rights and the property I held in Niceregue, high Federal officers have attempted to deprive me of my hener also.

"The good name I have inherited from my fathers has been the object of attack by those whose positions should have raised them above the indulgence of personal abure. As the advertage of a cause I know that

should have rared them above the indulgance of per-cented above. As the advocate of a cause I know that the consequences of the enterprise which I, an humble instrument in the hands of a Higher Power, have in-augurated, will be felt and appreciated when the sames of the most illustrious of my traducers shall have passed into obscurity, if not into shame and ignominy. As a man, even though I had note of the charity which suffers the long and is kind, I would not so

which suffereth long and is kind, I would not so far stoop as to oberish any feeling of personal entity toward those who, forgetfall of their stations, do not healtate to malign me and my motives.

"But when, through me, high functionaries aim a blow at a mighty movement, justice to the cause I have espoused requires me to repel the attack. Under such circumstances I scom the counsel of those who advise submission to wrong; because the arms raised to smite are strong and belong to powers high in authority; and wee be to that individual or to that people with whom such slavish counsels prevail.

"Your obedient servant.

WM. WACKER."

NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
At the Quarterly Meeting of the New York State Temperance
Society, held in Auburn on the 19th and 20th of May last, it was,

Resoired, Trut the New York State Temperance Society will a **Reserved, That the New York State Temperance Society will at the Lext Quarterly Meeting take into consideration the propriety of a State Convention below held for the purpose of picting in comination suitable and proper camidates, to be voted for by the temperance men of the State to fill the several State Colleges, and also will take into consideration the propriety of advising the temperance men of the State to organize themselves in tendre's averal tocalities, for the selection of solitable candidates to be voted for by the temperance men of such localities for local different several tocalities, for the relection of solitable candidates to be voted for the theorem of the State Society, throughout the State, be estimately requested to attend said meeting, so that whatever action may be then taken may falley express the sentiments of the Society.

"And it is further resolved, That the next Quarterly Meeting of the Society be head at Utiles, to commence the lith day of August mean, at he of clock a mi."
In secondance with the above resolutions, the Executive Comi-

gust near at the octook as m."

In accordance with the above resolutions, the Executive Committee of the Society hereby give notice that a Quarrelly Meeting of the Society will be held at Mechanics Hall, in the City of Uties, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of August next, at 110 clock as m. to conflict through that and the inflowing day, for the papers of discussing the political duries devoiced upon temperature by the present crisis, and transacting any other business commercial with the interests of the cause. Temperature organizations throughout the State are invited to send delegates, and all other interests of the Society are ared to acted, that constitutional members of the Society are arged to attend, the the decidion arrived at may represent, intelligently and fully, too sentiments and purposes of the temperance men of the State.

By or wrothe Executive Committee.

By or wrothe Executive Committee.

JOSPPH S. SMITH, President.

WM. H. Bout store, Corresponding Secretary.

H. N. Munzimas, Recording Secretary.

Newspapers throughout the State are respectfully requested to publish the above 18.

soblish the above call.

-It is stated, upon the best authority, that all mat tere in reference to Lady Bulwer Lytton, about whom

certain statements have appeared in some of the puble journals, are in process of being amicably settled by family arrangements to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The Bristol County Telegram is the came of a new poper published at Tautton, Mars. The new and pet word for telegraphic dispatch seems to thrive.

-The original and genuine Dred Scott was at the Burn't Boule, Chainsain, a day or two siece. He made his appearance as the servantor Mr. A. Caristia, (St. Luna.

THE STEEBEN PESTIVAL

Yesterday a two dops featival was commerced at Genral's Pack, Yorkville, the design of which is to keep allow the memory of Gen. Steuben, and the proceeds of which are to go toward building him a more material merument. Steeben festivals have already been held in New-Orlane, Washington and some other cities, and it is probable that in a year or two the amount raised will have been sufficient to authorize

confresement of the memorial pile. Yesterday was so root, and the attractions of to-day and next week are so great the the attendance on the hat day of the feedval did not reach the expectation. of the projectors of the enterprite. Of the 5,000 persees on the ground, nearly 3,000 must have passed th

gales free as invited greets. The procession was fine; the ocrasion being one to call out the German milkery in full force. There were considerable descriments from the third, fourth, fifth, and and eleventh regiments, and a fine body of cavairy, rearly 159 strong. When the horses had been provided for at the Park the place were very much the appearance of a small camp. A considerable sum-ber of musical societies joined in the fastivities, not to meetice the jovisi drinkers of the Cambrinia and the Krakehlia, capacious of their gallens every cas.

Of the three orators, Dr. Fuster spoke principally a

Steuben, Gustav Strave counseled for the fature, and Dr. Ferrh spoke only four or five minutes. And then there was murie and acrebatic performances; and all around the grounds immense singing of societies, each inder its own flag and over its own beer-barrel. To day the prize shooting, which includes abouting

with offer, with United States riles, with Juited States muskets, and United States pixtols, will probably attract a large audience and add several feet to the hight of the S suben monument. Boulds the shooting, there will be plentiful dance and sorg. Boats leave Breeme street and Trath street overy hour for the

THEATRICALS.

Wallack's THEATER. -Nr. Florence opposed last eight in a new play entitled "The Irish Bossac" It a a clever melo drama, full of striking situations, and well worked up in incidents, and is one of the cleverest and, literarily speaking, one of the most meritorious pieces played by this popular couple. Mr. Florence evolves some new excellencies and discovers some touches of pathetic delicacy which those who are only familiar with his broad, comic acting were unprepared for, and which were all the more grateful because mexpected. The audience was large and well pleased with the performance, both of the drams and the coacluding piece of " Working the Oracle," in which Mre

Florence sustains the burden of the piece. BRYANT'S MINSTREES -This band of Ethiopian per formers resppeared last night after an absence of a fertright, during which time their hall has been painted and decorated anew. Whether the decorations are good, or whether the performance was good, or whether there was any performance at all or not, is only krown to these who were in the "fore part of the meeting," those who came after So'clock being so far in the "hind part of the meeting," that they coulds' see over the crowd in front.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATER, -This popular setabhisbmert will be opened on Thursday night of this week, by a company purely American. The leading actors now engaged are Mesere. J. H. Allen, J. B. Howe, George Holland, Charles Warwick, John Herbe & Charles Walters, and Miss Deavil, Mrs. II. F. Nichols, Mrs. H. P. Grattav, Miss Hathaway, Misson Bishop, Pennoyer, Kate Conner, and others.

The initial performance will begin with a new drama of first-rate merit, and a great variety of other pieces. The project is to please the public, in all the public's multitudirous requirements, whether tragedy, comedy, farce, burlesque, or what not. The people thus far an gaged give good promise of success.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

A SHOCKING MURDER.

From The Philosophia Bulletin, 26th.
A checking murder took place between 2 and 3 o'clock this merning at a building known as the Pailadelphia Institute, in Lombard street, between several celored men, during which one of them, a young man named Peter Millor, a barber, who resided at Germattown, was shockingly butchered. The murderer or murderers ran, but several persons were arrested and taken to the Fifth Ward Station House on the charge of being concerned in the crime. The affair made a grant excitement, and crowds aurrounded the recreet the traiged during the morning.

It seems that the deceased had been with several other young colored men in the restaurant under the lighting man animed Jerry Dickson, who is better known as "Direy." There was an old grudge between the two young men, and a lawsuit between them is now pending. They got to quarreling this morning, as we have a already said, and the party, some five or air in number, went into the back yard of the Institute to fight it out.

Miller and Dickson etripped themselves to fight, and

we have arready said, and the party, some five or aix in number, went into the back yard of the Institute to fight it out.

Miller and Dickson stripped themselves to fight, and Miller gave Dickson the first blow. The latter them ran into the house, saying he wanted to hind up his eye where he had been druck. He went into a barber's shop on the first floor of the building, where he was employed as a journeyman, and heabortly after returned and picposed to renew the fight. Miller seemed suspicious and protested that no knives should be used. Dickson ascented to this arrangement, but a moment after, he attacked Miller with a raror he had procured in the shop. The first out inflicted a shocking gash on the right arm just below the shoulder. Miller turned to run, when he received a out in the back, just shove the hip, which made one of the most hornible wounds we have ever seen.

The wounded man ran screaming into the entry of the Institute, whither he was fallowed by his earayed oscalant. Miller succeeded in working his way to the front door, which was fastered, and broke out the gless in the sash at the side of the foot just as the nunderer brought the ranor with tremendous force across the left side of the teck of Miller, severing the ingular vain, and causing a perfect torrent of blood to pour out over the walls, floor and other objects, and of course, causing the death of the man is a very lew seconds. The entry, from the back to the front, is completely smeared with blood, and the walls near where the first blow was given in the lugular, are spirickled nearly to the ceiting.

The police were soon on the spot, but too late to secure the first blow was given in the neighborhood. He has not yet been captured. One of the young mes who was present at the time of the marder was secured, and he rarrated all the particulars subsequently.

Flushing Institute Commencement Exercises.—

FLUSHING INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. The argual examinations and exhibitions of the Floridity Institute (E. A. Fairebild, Principal) were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday fast, and, as venal, drew together a large concourse of visitors from all parts of the country. The afternoon of Thursday was cevoted to Junior declamations and instrumental music by the students. The exercises of the evening, consisting of orations, declamations, discause, dramatic readings and tableaux in costume, were highly interesting to the large and appreciative erd attentive sucience. It is worthy of rem in this inetitution the pupils do the speaking and make the music, instead of employing for the entertainment

musical ability. The school re-opens Sept. 7. Young Men's Christian Association,-The regular mouthly meeting of this Association was held last evening in the University Chapel, Washington square. The affectance was sumerous, and, after the usual predictory exercises, an essey on "The Duty of Young Man in relation to the Church" was read by Austin Abbett, eag ; at the close of which several of the members rese and made a few appropriate remarks on the subject.

of the audience imported ministerial eloquence and

German a ware returning home last evening from a fistivel held at Yorkville yesterday, one of their number, on attempting to get off a radical car in First avenue, rear First street, slipped, as it is supposed, and fell to the ground in the frest of the car, so that the wheels passed over his legs, completely severing the left one and frightfully tout lating the right one. He was unmediate y convergation the Seventeenth Ward Station E may but to beg on the extending for his recovery.

HES OVER BY A RAILBOAD CAR. - As a party of